

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.
Rejected communications will not be returned.
THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.
JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 114
AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—SCHOOL. Matinee at 2.
- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, with new features. Matinee at 1 1/2.
- ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 4th street.—FANNY JANUSCHKE and DELOVAL.
- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fifth avenue and 22d street.—THE TEMPEST. Matinee at 1 1/2.
- BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR, HARKEN TO THE VOICES OF WONDER. Matinee.
- BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—ROGER DIAMOND—DICK SWIVELLER. Matinee at 1 1/2.
- BOOTH'S THEATRE, 2d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—ORFELLO. Matinee at 1 1/2.
- NIELSEN'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURGESS; EX-TERRA OF THE FORTY THIEVES. Matinee at 2.
- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—MONS. LANDRY—LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE.
- WATERLEY THEATRE, 120 Broadway.—ELIZA HOPE'S BURGESS COMPANY.—LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D. Matinee.
- WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performances.
- THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HORSE MARSHES, &c. Matinee at 2.
- MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—FAUX—HARDY.
- THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.—FLITTO. Matinee at 2.
- BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.—RED HOT.
- SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS—THREE STRINGS TO ONE BOW.
- TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.
- NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
- GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 24th st.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.
- STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
- IRVING CROCKETT HALL, Irving place.—COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO HARRY SANDERSON.
- ROOPEL'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOPEL'S MINSTRELS—THE 47 THIEVES &c.
- MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLOR, No. 765 Broadway.—CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILLY &c.
- NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 24, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classification.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSDEALERS will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated April 23.
The debate on the new constitution was continued in the Spanish Cortes on Thursday. An amendment proposing a liberal censorship of the press was lost. Liberty of the press, freedom of meeting and association and the right of petition are all secured. The present duties on coal and cotton will probably be done away with.

Cuba.

A large number of native Cubans and wealthy planters living in Villa Clara are represented as offering their personal services and property to assist the government in suppressing the rebellion.

Mexico.

Several citizens of San Luis Potosi who protested against the unconstitutional legislation of Congress have been imprisoned. Rosario had been captured by rebels, but they fled on the approach of a force of national troops.

The Legislature.

Bills were passed in the State Senate yesterday to amend the charter of Brooklyn; the New York County Tax Levy bill; relative to the International Bridge Company. The Broadway Surface Railroad bill was laid on the table until the 4th of July next by a vote of 19 to 7. Governor Hoffman's veto of the Plattburg and Whitehall bill was sustained, the vote standing 10 in favor of overruling the veto to a third reading. Several bills were reported and ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly bills were passed to incorporate the New York and Williamsburg Bridge Company; to close a part of the Jamaica plank road. The bill to widen Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, was reconsidered, amended and passed. Several bills were reported. The majority report in the contested seat case of McLeod and Halpin, giving the seat to the contestant, was adopted after sharp debate. At the afternoon session bills were passed authorizing the Comptroller of Brooklyn to issue registered bonds; to amend the Metropolitan Excise law; relative to the inspection of steam boilers; relative to the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer; and to the publication of legal notices. The Canal Committee submitted a report recommending the enlargement of all the canals in the State to meet the existing demands of commerce.

Miscellaneous.

Among the nominations not acted upon by the Senate are James Kelly to be Postmaster and Thomas McElrath, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the city of New York; A. H. Markland, Third Assistant Postmaster General; James Foley, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, and De B. Randolph Keim, Consul at Kin Kiang, China. Mr. Kelly's present commission as Postmaster does not expire for nearly a year. In the case of Carlisle, who was confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Sweden, it appears that Senator Sumner called for a reconsideration, in order, as he said, to have an eye and no vote upon him. But when the vote was reconsidered Mr. Sumner by filibustering staved it off, so that when the Senate adjourned Carlisle's nomination went over.

the compensation, which is regulated by the provisions of another act.
Accounts from various portions of this State and the Eastern States and Canada report the continuance of the floods. The water has receded slightly in Albany and other towns on the Hudson. Property to the amount of \$100,000 has been destroyed in the Mohawk Valley.
The expected belligerent meeting between Senators Sprague and Abbott was the main sensation of Washington city yesterday. No hostile messages passed, however, both parties apparently waiting for the other to come on. The two gentlemen had conversations with our correspondent, in which they expressed a willingness to fight if necessary. Mr. Sprague waited at home for a hostile message from Mr. Abbott, who, it seems, expected something of the sort from Sprague. It is decided, however, that the messages shall be sent to-day. It was reported last night that Mr. Abbott was waiting at the Opera House for Mr. Sprague to come out, when a scene was expected.

The City.

The crew of the ship Richard Robinson, now lying at pier 44 East river, have entered complaints against the captain, William H. Robinson, and Richard Hoffman, the chief mate, of shocking cruelty on her last trip from Liverpool. Two of the crew were so badly beaten that they jumped overboard near Holyhead, and one of them was lost. The captain's wife was on board and exercised considerable influence for good over the captain when he was sober, and finally, finding him getting drunker every day, and consequently more cruel, she threw overboard all the spirits.

Mrs. Mary Kinney was dangerously injured on Monday night by a man named Dalton, who kicked and beat her brutally for accusing a girl named Maggie Rogers of stealing. Mrs. Kinney's ante-mortem statement was taken yesterday and a warrant was issued for Dalton's arrest.

The investigation into the spirit photograph case was resumed at the Tombs yesterday. Additional important testimony was taken and the defence was closed. The case was then adjourned till Monday.

Joseph Croxon shot and killed Ben Miller in a gaming saloon in Louisville last evening. The two were pilots and had been intimate friends until recently.

Colonel Robert Johnson, son of the ex-President, died yesterday at Greenville, Tenn. His father received the news while on his way to address the people at Palaski and Columbia, and immediately hastened home.

Half a million of the registered bonds stolen from the Beneficial Safety Fund Bank of Philadelphia have been returned, the thieves being unable to use them. None of the coupon bonds or greenbacks have been recovered.

Great preparations are in progress in Boston for the monster musical peace festival in that city in June next. Efforts are being made to secure the attendance of Strauss' famous band from Vienna.

James M. Somers, who was buried by a falling wall during a fire in Baltimore on Saturday last and rescued on Sunday morning, died on Thursday night from the effects of his injuries.

The City.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge Reed, of Philadelphia; ex-Congressman W. Windom, of Minnesota, and Colonel Bissel, of Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Judge B. Pringle, of Batavia; Colonel Abel, of New York; J. F. Grimes, of the United States Army; N. G. Ordway, of Washington, and T. W. Ferry, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

Count Richard de Berg, of Paris, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Miss Kate Fields, Commodore D. H. Follett, J. W. Aborn, J. H. Seivyn, and R. M. Field, of Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Lieutenant S. Anderson, of the British Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

General Marvin and Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House.

R. G. Howells and C. Bryant, of the United States Army, and Captain Higgins, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Major G. A. Crossman, of the United States Army, is at the New York Hotel.

Colonel S. G. Tuttle, of Norfolk; Major Nat. Low, of Memphis, Tenn.; Colonel Henry S. Fitch, of Savannah; G. M. Graham and J. W. Mason, of the United States Army, and Chief Justice Meredith, of New York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator J. S. Morrill, of Vermont; Collector J. L. Williams, of Baltimore, and J. M. McCullough, of Pittsburgh, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Judge Nelson, for Poughkeepsie; Senator Kellogg, for Albany; Captain John Dukerhart, for Baltimore; E. B. Heimbold, for Philadelphia, and Mrs. General B. F. Butler, for Lowell, Mass.

Governor Hoffman's Course Against the Spoilsmen at Albany.

Governor Hoffman was the first democratic candidate for Governor elected from the city of New York for very many years. He owed his election to much of the very worst element that Tammany has at its command, and in raising him to the gubernatorial chair this element counted largely upon future spoils and fat State and city jobs. The grogshop keeper who floundered votes, and consequent political influence, upon a capital of fifty dollars and a keg of bad whiskey, saw fortune in the election. The little rings formed for little jobs prepared to reap the ripening political fruit, and the great combinations of plunderers arranged their gigantic swindling schemes, certain of an issue only inferior to the vast profits made by the "Union Pacific Railway Credit Mobilier Company" in their spoliation of the United States Treasury. Big rogues and little rogues, political shysters and petty lobbyists, legislators and the "ring" worms who own them banded up several car loads of bills, printed emblems of their hopes, and took lodgings at our State Mecca, Albany. They considered Governor Hoffman their general. They were sure of him, for they had placed him in command. But they had failed to consider that a leader once in power cannot, if he is a good general, be dictated to by his troops. This fact Governor Hoffman has now taught them.

The numberless bills presented for special action have been very wisely referred to the general law framed for the organization of corporations or the transaction of any business. This the Governor considers sufficiently broad in its provisions to meet the demands of individuals, while it provides for and protects the general interests of the community. Special privileges are more or less modifications of exclusive rights or monopolies in some direction, and should only be granted when the most extraordinary benefits are to accrue to the public—benefits that can be obtained in no other way.

In the last few years the "ring" masters had caught sight of the splendid freighting business which railway bills were carrying on in the depletion of the United States Treasury. An effort against the State Treasury might also be successful, and forthwith the harpies at Albany made an assault upon the Legislature with bills requesting grants of subsidies for about four millions of dollars to certain State railroads. This attempt was simply for the purpose of driving an entering wedge into our Treasury. With its success enormous subsidies to other roads and enterprises would have followed. Our State Treasury in a short time would have reached the dignity of a Da-

naides slave. The Governor, therefore, in the face of all opposition, saved us from this wholesale misfortune.

But of all the operations which have been undertaken at Albany for the swindling of the people, that for the city railroad franchises is the most extensive. The desire is to have Broadway and several other important streets turned over to certain rings, which are to monopolize the greatest thoroughfare in the United States, and, *ad libitum*, the people using it. An attempt was made to resuscitate the measure by legislative action yesterday, when the bill was again debated, the discussion ending in the gratifying result for the taxpayers, but mortifying one to the "ring," of its being laid on the table until the Fourth of July—a vote which kills it, at least for the present. The speculators remained uncertain for a considerable time as to its fate at the hands of the Executive; but this result will add another to the great benefits that Governor Hoffman has conferred upon the city and State of New York.

By his course the Governor has become the representative of the intelligent and honorable men who still feel that there is some hope of an honest administration of public office. It is, perhaps, necessary for any man who would reach high political power to make use of the vile element which bad legislation has called into existence as the ruling force of not only this city and State, but of the greater part of the United States. An element of this nature thus used is very exacting, and it requires a clear-headed, bold man to cut loose from it, once he has the reins well in hand and is firmly seated. That Governor Hoffman has proved to be such a man, that he has been intelligent and courageous enough to see clearly the position and seize its advantages, marks him as a future leader of no ordinary calibre. The better class of our citizens will give him their full support, irrespective of party; for they are quite surfeited with party brawlers and party platforms, which are productive of nothing but the worst class of political disgusts. It is apparent that the rings are sadly disappointed in the bold executive opposition to the schemes presented and almost carried to success. The Governor has cast his fortunes with the better class of the community and deserves its unwavering support. President Grant has shown a great deal of reticence and very little action thus far in his new political position. Governor Hoffman has spoken when it was necessary, has been reticent when it was demanded, but above all has acted firmly and honestly when the public good has required it.

Railroad Slaughter.

An accident of a lamentably fatal character occurred about noon yesterday on the Long Island Railroad, causing the instant death of six persons and the wounding, more or less severely, of fourteen or fifteen others, at a point situated between Jamaica and Queens station. As the Northport morning train from Hunter's Point for Northport was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, with engine, tender and four cars—two filled with passengers—it was thrown off the track by the sudden breaking of a rail, and the passenger cars, having become detached from each other, swung around without control and sunk in the earth, with the deadly results to human life detailed in our report, as well as the demolition of one of the vehicles. Many useful and upright citizens, including Mr. William C. Rushmore, President of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, and Mr. Patrick Shannahan, the contractor who built the Northport branch of the road, with others not so prominently before the public, lost their lives. All the bodies had been identified when our reporter left for New York. So far as at present written this disaster is attributable solely to the sudden fracture of a rail, an express train for New York having just passed; but it is to be presumed that the exact cause will furnish matter for a strict and impartial official investigation, independent of the facts which will be developed at the Coroner's inquest, which is to commence on Monday.

YACHTING AT HOME.

The following challenge opens a possibility for some sport, and gives pleasant indication that all are not to be idle in this neighborhood or put quite out of sight by the greater excitements that are organizing beyond the Atlantic:—

THE HALE-PERRY CASE.

We have received from Washington a full report of the speech delivered by Senator Cragin in the Senate chamber, on the 15th inst., in defence of Messrs. Hale and Perry in their respective capacities of American Minister and Secretary of Legation in Madrid. Mr. Cragin was particularly severe on persons who make anonymous accusations of this description, as tending to impair the efficiency of our representative system abroad; lauded the personal character and set forth the public services of Mr. Hale, and was special in his condemnation of the effects and uses of a "reckless press, which shows a fiendish predilection for evil rather than the good which men do." Mr. Cragin also claimed that "there is a domain into which even the enterprise of the press has no right to enter." A committee of three was appointed to investigate the case, and we hope they will discharge the duty thoroughly.

STATUES FOR THE PARK.

It has always been considered one of woman's peculiar rights to cut as fine a figure as she could. We hope the Park Commissioners will take the hint when distributing their orders for the new statues they are talking about. There are many young lady sculptors, graduates and even pupils of our local art institutions, who are abundantly capable of executing designs in statutory worthy of a conspicuous place in any of our ornamental grounds. Again we say, take the hint, Messieurs Commissioners.

THE EMIGRATION OF CAPITAL.

The removal of the Pacific Railroad Company toward Labrador by way of Boston is a calamity that we can endure, as it is individual; but if it is only one indication of the tendency of things in view of the mischievous facility of our courts it is a subject for regret.

The Value of the New York Herald as an Advertising Medium.

The following is a sample of the complimentary notes we are daily receiving:—
NEW YORK, April 23, 1869.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I had a horse for sale for a long time, and kept advertising him continually in a few of the cheapest editions of the morning papers, but to no effect. I then advertised him in one of those papers of self-called "widest circulation," but in vain. As a last resource I inserted an advertisement in your paper, and though it appeared in a Monday morning issue I was a success with buyers, and I had the satisfaction of selling my horse to very good advantage before nine o'clock of that day. I even had a note sent me from Bloomfield, N. J., requesting me to send size, age and condition of the animal. I am fully convinced that your paper is the best advertising medium extant, the growth of the "anti-heraldism" to the contrary notwithstanding. With much respect, yours truly, MARK SWENY.

To the sagacious observer the advertising columns of the HERALD daily present a vivid and interesting picture of the progress of the age. He there sees chronicled an epitome of the multifarious business transactions of the great metropolis—literally the throbbings of its commercial and social heart. Take a quadruple issue, for example, and he there beholds in the first column a number of gossip and important "Personal" advertisements, a sort of familiar and social post office, which is as important to the every day reader as the regular post office boxes are to the merchant and professional man. Then follows a chapter of "Special Notices," containing calls for public meetings and matters of that kind. Next we have a space devoted to "Yachts, Steamboats, &c.," succeeded by advertisements of the "Sporting" kind, including birds, dogs, &c. The next department is devoted to the sale and purchase of "Horses, Carriages, &c." Then comes the "Financial" advertising column, succeeded by "Dry Goods," "Millinery," &c. The department interesting to travellers is classified under the headings of "European Steamships," "Coastwise Steamships," "Travellers' Guide," &c. Then we have "Instruction," "Removals," "Clothing." The observing business man will next see a department devoted to places "To Let for Business Purposes," and a spacious directory of "Dwelling Houses to Let," "Rooms and Apartments to Let," "Country Houses and Farms, &c. to Rent," a profuse amount of "Sales at Auction," a glimpse at "Astrology," "Watches, Jewelry, &c." Turning to the fourth page, any one desirous of purchasing almost anything can see an infinite variety of articles announced "For Sale," including "Machinery," &c. Then comes "Brooklyn Board," and the inevitable "Velocipedes." On this page, also, the amusement seeker finds, under the heading of "Amusements," carefully displayed announcements of every entertainment—including theatres, Italian operas, *opéra bouffes*, vocal and instrumental concerts, circuses, Ethiopian minstrels, velocipede entertainments, and everything else of the least consequence that is to occur the same evening in the city proper or in Brooklyn, or in any of the city's suburbs. This is a very striking and pleasing feature in every issue of the HERALD. On the same page the seekers after "Country Board" and "Summer Resorts" will find a variety of places mentioned from which to select a pleasant abode for the sultry summer months. The "Lecture Season" next claims attention, while those musically bent can be suited to almost anything at any price in the way of "Pianofortes," "Billiards," &c. On the ninth page, and immediately following the reading matter, will be found a department devoted to advertising of a special character. On the eleventh page will be found the valuable department devoted to "Marriages and Deaths," followed with singular appositeness by "Wines, Liquors, &c.," and "Medical." On the twelfth page there is a "Miscellaneous" variety of advertising. On the thirteenth those interested in taxes will occasionally find a significant "Corporation Notice" that will command their attention if it do not provoke their ire. Those who have houses or apartments to let can find tenants by glancing at the list of "Houses, Rooms, &c. Wanted," upon the same page; and those who have a fancy for trying their luck with the fickle goddess will find something interesting under the head of "Lotteries;" while musical professionals will find matters personally valuable to them under the appropriate heading. "Dentistry" and "Marble Mantels" find niches upon the same page. The fourteenth page is one of the most interesting in this vast ocean of type. It is devoted to "Situations Wanted—Females," including governesses, ladies' maids, cooks, chambermaids, dressmakers, seamstresses, general houseworkers, housekeepers, nurses, laundresses, waitresses, travelling companions—in short, every occupation in which young and old women can be usefully employed. On the same page, also, and continued upon the next, those women who are in pursuit of employment can find opportunities under the heading "Help Wanted—Females." Then the observer comes to "Situations Wanted—Males," including clerks and salesmen, coachmen and gardeners, &c., &c. Next he will see "Help Wanted—Males," together with a valuable collection of suggestive advertisements under the headings of "The Trades," "Business Opportunities," "Lost and Found," "Rewards," "French Advertisements," "Furniture," "Expresses." The sixteenth page, which closes this wonderful map and mirror of irrefragable city life and business—showing its wants, its pursuits, its likes and dislikes, its amusements, its hopes, its rewards, its punishments, its fortunes, its religious temperament, its ever varying and multitudinous phases in social, professional, devotional, financial and mercantile operations—the sixteenth page, we say, explains to the observer who wishes to invest in real estate where there is "City Real Estate for Sale," "Country Real Estate for Sale," "Real Estate to Exchange," or if he is seeking a domicile, he can find a suitable collection to select from under the headings "Boarders and Lodgers Wanted," and "Hotels;" or if he be one who wants boarders he can find them under the head of "Board and Lodging Wanted."

In conclusion we will say to those who thus liberally make use of the advertising columns of the HERALD that their confidence is not misplaced. Besides being found every morning in nearly every household and hotel, public and private office, government bureau, counting room and workshop in the city and suburbs—its circulation in Brooklyn alone being about equal to that of the combined local and Bohemian press—it is to be found on every railroad train that leaves or comes into the city; it is on file in nearly every reading room

in the country; it is to be seen in larger or lesser quantities in every city and in almost every town, hamlet and cross-roads; its circulation abroad, especially in Europe, particularly in Paris and London—it is to be found in the cabinet of every government minister—is extensive; and, finally, not a steamship and scarcely a sailing vessel leaves this port on a foreign voyage that is not supplied with files of the HERALD, to be scattered abroad wherever the English language is spoken. We make this statement for the benefit of our advertisers—without bombast or egotism; but they, as in the case of the correspondent whose complimentary note we insert above, have learned by experience the superior value of the HERALD as an advertising medium.

The Congressional recess—A Clear Field for the President.

At half-past one o'clock yesterday morning the extra session of the Senate, called by the President to assist him in the distribution of the spoils, was brought to a final adjournment. No special act of Congress having been passed providing for a summer or fall session to keep watch and ward over "the man at the other end of the avenue," as in the palmy days of Andy Johnson, there will be a Congressional recess till the first Monday in December next, unless the President, in the interval, shall deem it expedient to call the Senate together for executive purposes or the two houses for legislative business. In short, the President is left for seven months to get on in the conduct of the domestic and foreign affairs of the government, with or without the further assistance of Congress, as he may elect.

It is given out that, having ratified all the important domestic and foreign offices, having secured all the legislation necessary for Southern reconstruction, having provided snug places in the recognition of equal political rights to white men, and women too; and red men and black men, war men and peace men, including the Quakers, and being in no particular hurry to settle the Cuba question or the Alabama claims, General Grant will take things quietly during the recess of Congress, and, above all things, will maintain the policy of peace with foreign nations. There will be no trouble with England, we are told, and from what has been said about Sanford, nominated for Spain but not confirmed, we are left to infer that Mr. Fish has taken a leaf from the foreign policy of Mr. Seward, and would rather pay a good round sum for the island of Cuba than get it for nothing.

We must, however, be excused in the liberty of submitting to General Grant that decisive action in our foreign affairs is his true policy, and not "masterly inactivity." We have had quite enough of that under the two Johnsons. The House resolution on Cuba and the great speech of Senator Sumner on the Alabama claims embody the prevailing public opinion of the United States on these great questions. Nor do we think it will be wise, from present indications, to sit still and let these foreign complications drift along till the regular meeting of Congress next winter. On the contrary, we hold that to carry out any decisive steps contemplated by the administration, requiring the co-operation of Congress, it will be better to call an extra session of the two houses to meet these propositions at an early day than to wait till next December; or if General Grant, like General Jackson, on the main question, were to "assume the responsibility" of a decisive ultimatum in advance of a call upon Congress, he would be in no danger of a doubtful support from Congress or the people.

SPANISH LEGISLATION.

In debating the provisions of the new constitution the members of the Spanish Cortes appear to have made a great stride in the path of reform. The clauses assuring liberty of the press and the right of public meeting have been passed, and it is expected that the revenue duties on cotton and coal will be abolished. Excellent intentions if carried into complete effect.

The next peace Grant will be asking for will be a piece of Canada or Cuba in return for favors received.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN WASHINGTON.

Our Washington correspondent has described in a letter, which we published yesterday, the latest attempt of the women of the District to obtain a recognition of their alleged right to vote. Failing in their purpose to establish this right by Congressional action, they resorted on Thursday to a new expedient. Two white women and one colored woman repaired to the office of the Board of Registration of the First ward to request to have their names enrolled among the legal voters. They were treated with distinguished consideration by all present on the occasion, and particularly by certain newly manufactured American citizens of African descent, who politely escorted them in Chesterfieldian style to the chairman of the Board. Colonel Cooke received their petition and promised to have it considered at the next stated meeting of the committee. The distinctive feature of this latest phase of woman suffrage is the joint demand of white and sable sisters for the elective franchise. Why should not white women claim it as well as negroes and negroes? "That is the question" for the Washington Board of Registration.

According to the latest fashion reports young ladies are to wear bows on their elbows next season. The beaux will be delighted.

QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD.

We yesterday (April 23) received San Francisco papers of the 10th and Sacramento papers of the 12th instant—the most rapid transit between these places and New York on record, except, of course, by telegraph. If the steamers for Europe to-day make the common passage of ten days, the mail distance between California and the Old World will be lessened to twenty-one days—with less to come.

VIOLATION OF CHARTER.

Proceedings are in progress against the College of Dentistry for violation of its charter. One of the allegations is that the practice, ostensibly charitable, was used by members for their benefit individually. If it is in order to stop that sort of thing the authorities had better go around among all our public dispensaries and inquire into the acts of the medical hangers-on.

QUITE LIKE THOSE BARRABANS.

In Russia General Melnikow, Minister of Public Works, has been requested to resign because of the faulty construction of a railroad in his administration.

YACHTING IN EUROPE—A RACE FOR THE YACHTS OF ALL NATIONS.

We have hitherto ventured the prophecy that American yachtsmen who might take their boats to Europe this summer would have no reason to complain of a dull time, and it is becoming equally apparent that there will be no want of occasion to test the ability of boats in an international sense. Already we have had an account of the proposed race from Cowes to Gibraltar for boats of any nation, and in the programme below we see the chance for a bustling place of sport in the English Channel. Undoubtedly the English Channel is the chosen water of boats on the English model. We may say that the English boat has grown there and has taken in its shape all the peculiarities that the winds and waters force upon the builder who aims at speed and safety. That boat is narrow, sharp and deep, untinged a good hold upon the water to the power to cut easily through it, and we are not prepared to say that in those waters a boat of any other model can successfully compete with it. Here is a chance to try this, and our yachtsmen going to Europe by entering for this channel race may determine one much mooted point of international interest:—
CHANNEL RACE FOR YACHTS OF ALL NATIONS FROM HAVRE AROUND THE CHERBOURG BREAKWATER AND BACK TO HAVRE, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869.
First Prize.—To the first yacht of any rig a cup (value 3,000 francs), presented by James Ashbury, Esq., owner of the schooner yacht Cambria, and a gold medal.
Second Prize.—To the second yacht, whatever may be her rig, 2,000 francs, viz.: 1,000 francs, presented by M. J. Masurier; 500 francs, presented by M. Bonnet Aubert; 500 francs, presented by M. Ch. Queneau, and a silver gift medal.
Third Prize.—To the first French yacht, 1,500 francs and a silver gift medal.

INSTRUCTIONS.

First.—Yachts to anchor in line by half-past ten A. M. between two flagpoles, distinguished by a red flag moored opposite the Epi A. Pin.
Second.—To weigh anchor and start at eleven A. M. by the following signals, which must be strictly complied with, viz.: A blue flag will be hoisted on the committee boat as a signal to prepare. This flag will then be lowered and the French ensign hoisted. After a period of five minutes the French ensign will be lowered as the signal to weigh anchor and start.
Third.—Vessels may set their mainsails, but neither foretopsails, headsails nor topsails till after the signal to start.
Fourth.—No restriction as to canvas; no limit as to tonnage.
Fifth.—The yachts must enter the harbor of Cherbourg by the western entrance, passing between the red light at the end of the breakwater and the flagboat, leaving the harbor by the eastern entrance. The flagboat will be moored about four cables' length to the southward of the western extremity of the breakwater, and will have a red flag flying at the masthead by day, and by night there will be three red lamps hung one above the other on the mast. If dark the yachts are to fire rockets when entering the harbor, and must pass close to the flagboat to report their names.
Sixth.—The winning flagboat will be anchored in the Havre Roads. She will carry a red flag by day and three white stars above the other, by night (same as the Cherbourg boat). The yachts must leave her on the starboard side and call out their names in passing.
Seventh.—Five boats to start or no race. The third prize (1,500 francs) will not be given unless three French yachts sail the course.
Eighth.—Entrance, city races. Entries to close on Wednesday, June 30, at five P. M. All applications for entries should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, L. Mandrot, Esq., by night there will be three red lamps hung one above the other on the mast. If dark the yachts are to fire rockets when entering the harbor, and must pass close to the flagboat to report their names.

Over this course the boats will in all likelihood be swept by strong winds—baffling winds, may be, trying all the resources of manoeuvre—but always winds with force; and this will perhaps be a point in favor of our boats. All the American yachts whose owners have yet declared an intention to go to Europe are in the neighborhood of three hundred tons. This is larger than the great majority of English yachts—and size is power in ships to a certain extent. On such a course as that above indicated this kind of power will tell, and will at least balance any advantage that form may give on the other side; so that our champions may have here what we are disposed to look upon as a very fair race. We are sure they want no more, for they have the mettle that can win or lose with equal good grace. In England it is a little the custom now to claim that the victory of the America is balanced in the defeat of the Sappho, and that a third race must decide who are the best sailors. Although we do not altogether assent to this, yet as it is their claim we can at least hope that this Channel race may afford the occasion to finish them off to the full extent of their requirements.

Quarantine and the Collection of Ship News.

The Legislature has just refused to enact a law regulating the collection of ship news at this port. The purposes of the proposed law were to correct certain abuses and to facilitate the gathering of that vast body of marine intelligence which is of such vital importance in the transactions of this commercial community. In this bill the rights and the duties of the press were equally attended to and the rights of the mercantile public were secured against the arrangements of a ship news ring. No paper was favored, but the field was made fair for honorable enterprise. Since no single party was favored in this bill the public will be less loss to understand why it was denounced. HERALD measure and why the other papers, this city united in opposition to its passage. The reason of the opposition of the other papers is that they are afraid to venture with us a fair competition on a fair field. Some of them cannot afford to collect ship news properly; others would prefer not to be forced into expenditure; and it is our plan never to spare expense and to hesitate at no outlay for legitimate news in which our readers are interested. Therefore the other papers are content to take refuge in those abuses of the Quarantine establishment that cramp enterprise and prevent the fast from getting ahead of the slow—keeping all alike at one jog trot pace, and so give their voices against laws that would make the press free—laws, indeed, that would not only make the press free, but that would also free our merchants from that dependency on the favor and whim of the Health Officer in which they now stand, and enable them to know at the earliest moment and in a legitimate way of the arrival of their ships, and that, too, without paying five dollars for the information.

Great clamor was made against the bill in question on the ground of peril to the public health, and this was the pretext for its rejection. It imperilled the public health! Strange that a ship like the James Foster, Jr., on which rages a virulent fever, always contagious and often epidemic, may land her diseased passengers in our city, and may herself, by the Health Officer's permission, come up in the stream at the foot of our streets without peril to the public health; and yet it is a dreadful peril to the same public health if this same ship is boarded outside the harbor for news. Quite as strange is it that the Health Officer's men may board ships and there is no danger; that the Health Officer's own